## DEMOCRATS UPHOLD FRAUD.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION CASE DECIDED. A VERDICT AGAINST JUSTICE AND PROOF-DAVID-SON RETAINS A STOLEN SEAT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March, 6.—By a party vote and a majority of twenty-two, the Democrats in the House to-day set the seal of their approval upon one of the most flagrant and outrageous election frauds in recent political history. Again, for two years, are the qualified electors of the 1Vth District of Alabama to be misropresented in the House of Representatives by a man who received a small minority of the whole number of votes actually cast. The votes showed that the Northern " doughage" still lives and thrives, while he does the face" still lives and thrives, while he does the bidding of his Southern master. That Davidson has not a shadow of right to the seat in the possession of which he has been confirmed by the votes of Democrats in the House, must be evident to every fair-minded man who will read the uncontradicted and unimpeached testimony filed in the case. Democrats objected to the testimony on the ground that the bailots and poll-lists themselves were not put in evidence, and that the testimony of the voters themselves was not adduced. They were safe in so doing, for it is well known that the bailots have been destroyed, the poll-lists "lost", and that the procuring of oral testimony was made impossible. "The nature of the frauds, by which an honest kepublican majority of 8,000 of the votes actually east was transthe frame.

11 of 8,000 of the votes actually east was transformed into a fraudulent Democratic plurality of 11,500, has been heretofore shown in The 11,500, has been heretofore shown in

11,500, has been heretofore shown in The Tribuse.

The proceedings to-day showed that the Democrats cared nothing for the merits of the case, and it is doubtful if a score of them ever had glanced at the testimony or read the reports from the committee. Few of them paid any heed to the arguments on either side, although the debate sometimes became hot and rather exciting. It is true that the Democrats came in and listened to the closing speech by Chairman Crisp, which provoked considerable applause on his side of the House. One episode of the debate was a sharp collegny between Colonel O'Ferrall, of Virginia, a Democratic member of the committee, and Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, in which the former did not appear to advantage. Mr. Boutelle's reply to the Virginian's rude and unvarliamentary attack was manly and dignified, and was heartily applauded by the Republicans.

THE VIRGINIA MEMBER'S FRANTIC SPEECH.

THE VIRGINIA MEMBER'S FRANTIC SPEECH. Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, took the floor in support of the majority report. The Democratic Administration, he said, had stamped as false the charges made by Republican leaders in the South:

that the Democrats would deprive the negroes of their rights and liberty. But the Republicans had determined not to lose their grasp upon them and sought to retain them through their churches and societies and by intimidation. All the leaders the colored people had were office seckers; and that was why they were Republicans. As to the influence of the preachers on the negroes, he said that in this respect the colored ones were abject slaves, as they had been on the day when Lincoln "with hesitating hand" signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Mr. Routelle, of Maine.—Does the gentleman pretend to say that Lincoln when engaged in performing the grandest duty, was hesitating? I tell the gentleman that he was unfortunally situated to know the history of his country at that time.

Mr. O'Ferrali—Such language as that coming from that gentleman is not the language of a brave man.

Mr. Boutelle—Allow not to say—
Mr. O'Ferrali—I do not yield. You can take your own time. that the Democrats would deprive the negroes of

own time.

Mr. Routelle-That is the bravery to which you allode. (Annianse on the Republican side).

Mr. Otherrall-Well, sir, it is the right ided of bravery, you may bet your bottom dollar on that.

Mr. O'Derrall-Well, sir. If is the right kind of heavery, you may bet your bottom dollar on that.

Mr. Hould, of Tennessee, regretted that an attempt should be made to sit up partisan prejudice. If the election of 1884, as the gentleman from Virginia said, had put an end to the war issue, why could not an election case be considered by the House without the Rebel bloody shirt being unfurled and shaken before the country? If, as he had said, all the colored people who used to vote the Republican now voted the Democratic ticket, was that the reason that the Democratic majority in Virginia had fallen from 50.000 to nothing, and that the Democrats had only a fragment of one or two members in the House from Virginia, while the Republicans had six or seven. If the Democratic party had contributed anything to the emancination of the colored growleif was on the principle of a kicking gun, killing the things behind it instead of what it shot at. (Laughter.)

MR. SOUTELLE'S DIGNIFIED REPLY. Mr. Boutelle said that the gentleman from Virginia (O'Ferrall) had gone out of his way to cast a reflection upon the sincerity and carnestness of Abraham Lincoln in the performance of the most important act of his life. He was cordially important act of his life. He was cordially willing to accord to the gentleman the meed of bravery in one aspect. It required a peculiar kind of bravery in any man to stand up before the American people and attempt to pluck from the brow of the martyred Lincoln so much as a single withered laurel leaf placed there by the common consent of the civilized world for the performance of an act which would live as long as the history of liberty should survive. He (Boutelie) had frequently heard Hannibal Hamlin say that Lincoln had confided to him his purpose to issue the proclamation long before it was made known to his

had confided to him his purpose to issue the pro-lamation long before it was made known to his Cabinet. That proclamaftion had been signed un-hesitatingly and after careful coisidention.

After further debate by Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, in favor of the minerity report, and by Messrs. Moore, of Texas; Jones, of Alabama; Wheeler, of Alabama, in favor of the claims of the sitting member, the discussion was closed by Crisp, of Georgia, who in regard to the negro vote declared that in the South that vote was being cast for the Democratic party. The minority resolution declaring McDuffie entitled to the seat was rejected—yeas 122, navs 144; and the majority resolution declaring the sitting member entitled to his seat was adopted without division.

# TEACHING THE A B C OF PRINTING.

BUT PUBLIC PRINTER BENEDICT IS NOT AN APT PUPIL-DISTRESSING OPINIONS GIVEN. WASHINGTON, March 6 (Special) -Reformer Bensdict was an unhappy man to-day. Mr. Gallinger, of the Printing Committee, again took him in

hand and pointed out inexcusable blunders in the Patent Office Gazette, and other publications which Benedict was unable to explain. He could not tell either how it happened that a dissertation on the diseases of the grape vine was inserted in the volume of the Repellion Records, or how it happened that Senator Sherman's speech was inclosed in the covers of Senator McPherson's speech. Mr Gallinger produced document after document in which errors were found, the cause of none of which the Reformer was able to tell. He was then asked whether he possessed a knowledge of bookbinding and replied "Yes, sir, the law requires that. I have a knowledge of bookbinding that comes from observation of working at the trade." He admitted that he never had charge of a bindery until he came to Washing-

oharge of a bindery until he came to washington.

Mr. Gallinger then asked him if he had a
professional or technical knowledge of the different kinds of leather and cloth used in binding.
Benedict replied that he knew all about leather
but that his knowledge of cloth was not techsical. His countenance changed visibly when
Mr. Gallinger opened an envelope, and took
therefrom several specimens of leather. He
handed one to Mr. Benedict and asked him to
inform the committee what kind of leather it
was.

Inform the committee what kind of leather it was.

"I refuse to answer." was the renly. After some hesitation the Chairman required Benedict to answer the question. He took the piece of leather, and after twisting it and bending it said: "I don't claim any expert knowledge of leather. I have opinions in such matters and can pass judgment."

Mr. Gallinger objected to this answer, and Mr. Gibson, of Maryland, tried to save the Reformer, but Gallinger pressed his question. At last Benedict said: "In my opinion, I should say this is a piece of sheep-skin." Another piece was handed to him. He was in doubt about that. Next two pleoes were handed to him together, and he passed the opinion that one was colored cowhide, and the other Russia leather. "The Tribune" correspondent is informed that hoth pieces were cut from the same hide. Mr. Benedict said he never heard that the late Public Printer had an examining committee to inspect leather and other supplies reserved.

ieard that the late Public Printer had an examining committee to inspect leather and other supplies purchased for the bindery.

In his annual report Benedict stated that only four of the watchmen employed by his predecessor were honorably discharged soldiers, while seventeen of the twenty-one now employed are Union veterans. He admitted to-day that at least seven of the watchmen whom he discharged were Union veterans.

Mr. Benedict's knowledge of printing-presses and printing as disclosed during the remainder of the session was as limited as his knowledge of binding. He failed in mathematics, too, for he did not explain how he saved 350 per cent in the purchase of \$650 worth of turpentine.

TO APPLY THE SURPLUS TO BOND PURCHASES. Washington, March 6.—The Senate Committee on Fi-ce has ordered a favorable report on the House, to provide for the purchase of United States bonds the Secretary of the Provider of United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to apply the surplus money

### A MEETING AT LAST. LIVELY SCENES IN WAYS AND MEANS.

THE MINORITY DEMANDS HEARINGS-ACCESS TO SOURCES OF INFORMATION CLOSED-A SULLEN AND STUBBORN MAJORITY.

WASHINGTON, March 6 .- To-day, three months after the beginning of the session, the Ways and Means Committee met for the first time to consider the subject of Revenue Legislation, which was regarded as one of such importance by President Develand on December 1, 1887, that he devoted to it the whole of his annual message to Congress. That message was referred to the Ways and Means Committee by the House, and when the committee assembled this morning the message was still on its table, never having been referred to its proper sub-committee. To-day's meeting was a lively one. When it was proposed to take up the "Dark Lantern" bill, Mr. Reed objected, and said that as he understood it, usage required that the President's message should receive respectful attention and be considered under the instructions of the House. He was promptly over-ruled by Chairman Mills. Mr. Reed then blandly inquired where the bill came from and upon what it was based. Burrows, of Michigan, also offered some observations on the subject. A Democratic member of the committee objected, and the committee by a party vote decided to take up the " Dark Lantern' tariff bill. Judge Kelley then offered a resolution directing the clerk of the committee to request the Commissioner of Agriculture to inform the comthe Commissioner of Agriculture to inform the com-mittee in what States and Territories flax and hemy were grown in the year 1887, the number of acres of each planted, and the average yield. There was some hesitation on the part of the "Premier" and his collengues, but Mr. Breckinridge, of Ken-tucky, expressed his willingues to have the in-formation obtained, provided it should be for each year since 1883. The scalation was the second ar since 1885. The resolution was then adopted. SQUIRE MILLS OFFCIATES AT THE WEDDING.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, then exposed to to the tariff bill. The minority tried to prevent this abrupt and irregular proceeding, as neither bill had received consideration in the committee, but a party vote over-nied the attempt, and the marriage ceremony was promptly performed by Squire Mills. Major McKinley then offered the usual motion that the consolidated bill be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for its estimate as to the effect of the measure upon its Customs and the Internal Revenue, and his opinion respecting the administrative features of the measuring the marriage ceremony was promptly performed by the firm of the measure upon its Customs and the Internal Revenue, and his opinion respectation that the consolidated bill be referred to the Secretary of the freatures of the measuring the administrative features of the measuring that the strength of the measuring the administrative features of the measure in the features of the measure in the features of the measuring the administrative features of the measuring the administrative features of the measure in the many important in minority administration to the features and the features of the measuring the features of the measurement of the measurement in many important in minority features and one of the features of the measurement of the features and produced with the affected by the ingreen. We have the features and one of

that the proposition, if adopted, would amount to nothing.

Mr Reed then read a letter from the Rosendale Cement Company, of New-York, whose works are in Mr. Hopkins's district, asking that the American cement producers be heard on the proposition to transfer all cements to the free list, for the benefit of Canadian and English producers. Mr. Burrows presented an application from the Esterbrook Pen Company, of New-Jersey, asking that its representative might be heard for ten minutes only to show that the proposed reduction of the duty on steel pens would ruin the steel pen manufacturers of the United States, and throw the market into the hands of English manufacturers. The members of the minority showed so much feeling and demanded with so much carnestness that hearings be granted to parties in interest, that one or two Democratic members hesitated and, finally, a decision on the question was postponed until to-morrow. It came out in the discussion that the "Dark Lantern" confederates have granted private hearings not only to lobbyists in the guise of disinterested "Revenue Reformers" but to certain manufacturers who, it was thought, might be persuaded to lend their influence in aid of the measure in consideration of certain promised advantages to themselves.

# L. W. EMERSON'S ELEVATION.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS CONFER MERITED DIS

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee, composed of one repentative from each ward and town, and the president, secretary and treasurer of the General Con tee-thirty-three in all-met for organization last evening at No. 22 Smith-st., Brooklyn. There was a spirited, but friendly contest for the position of chairman between the friends of Luther W. Emerson, of the Seventh Ward, led by David A. Raldwin, Will-iam H. Beard and Joseph L. Folicit, and the supporters of Dr. Louis E. Nicot, of the Seventh Ward, whose chief supporters were Major E. H. Hobbs and Will-iam H. Leaycraft. President Baldwin, of the General Committee, was in the chair, and each member rose and named his choice for chairman. The result was seventeen votes for Mr. Emerson and thirteen for Dr. Nicot. The election of the former was made General Committee, was made secretary of the Execu-

Mr. Emerson is a lawyer at No. 149 Broadway, and Mr. Emerson is a lawyer at No. 149 Broadway, and is forty-soven years of age. He has been president of the Seventh Ward Republican Association in Brooklyn, and in 1886 ran for member of Assembly in the Xith District, but was defeated by the combined Democratic and Labor vote for James P. Graham. His most important duty in his new position will be the appointment of the Campaign Committee for the forthcoming Presidential contest, and he will have general oversight of the interests of the party, together with President Baidwin, of the Genoral Committee, and the chairman of the Campaign Committee, to be selected.

THE BARGAIN SEEMS TO BE TOO GOOD. As a sequel to the suit recently brought by William Ziegler to secure an accounting from his partners, C. N. her of the estate of John H. Seal, who was interested in the Baking Powder Company before his death in 1881, and whose stock was afterward bought in by Mr.

real value, although the matter was settled by a friendly suit. Mrs. Jarrett was the widow of John H. Seal, and she has a son not yet of age named Harry E. Seal, Judge Bartlett yesterday appointed Paul C. Greening his guardian, in order that another action may be brought against Mr. Ziegier. The stock left by Mr. Seal against Mr. Ziegler. The stock amounted to 265 shares, and Mr. Ziegler paid \$70,000 for it. A suit brought in the interest of the boy was afterward compromised for \$15,000. The stock is now alleged to be worth \$415,000.

MR. GRAUS FOUND IN NOCENT.

Alexander Graus, of No. 1,272 Third-ave., who was arrested several days ago for being implicated with Henry D. Sampson, of Philadelphia, in defrauding dry-goods houses, was honorably discharged yesterday by Justice O'Reilly at Jefferson Market Court. Graus showed conclusively that he was not in collusion with Sampson, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial. Sampson always called at the drygoods houses alone, received the go is and had them sent to Brooklyn, where Jonas Goldsmith received them. Goldsmith requested Graus to receive the property and sell it at auction, which he did. He get \$650 from the auctioneers, Caspary & Lipman, which he was to hand over to Goldsmith, who, he learned, had fied to Canada.

THE CHAPIN HOME'S RECEPTION.

The Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm held its fifteenth annual reception yesterday afterneon and evening. The reception room and dining room of the Home were handsomely decorated with potted plants and cut flowers, and a programme of vocal and intrumental music and recitations was gone through. The year has been one of great prosperity and remarkable for the fact that there has not been a death among the sixty-one inmates, of the institution, although they average nearly eighty years. In the afternoon there was an address by the Rev. Dr. A. Gunnison and in the evening one by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Robert Coliyer, the Rev. Cyrus H. Pay, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. T. Marshall, Mrs. D. D. Youmans, Mrs. C. L. Stick. Secretary of the Treasury to apply the surplus money as may now in the Treasury and and surplus money as may hereafter be in the Treasury, not held for specific purposes and not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may deem proper, to the purchase or redemption of the United States bonds, provided that such bonds shall constitute no part of the similar trees bonds shall constitute no part of the similar trees. An energy of the Pusch, Mrs. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. H. B. Bebert, Mrs. A. Pusch, Mrs. I. O. Rhines, Mrs. W. N. Marston, Mrs. E. Sherman, Mrs. H. B. Brundrette, Mrs. Hugh Taylor and Mrs. W. A. Conevez.

## DISCUSSING PENSIONS.

MR. INGALLS ADDRESSES THE SENATE.

VIGOROUS REPLY TO SOUTHERN SENATORS-RE-BUKING THE SECTIONAL IDEA-THE JUSTICE OF A WISK PENSION SYSTEM VINDICATED -TRE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

UNDER DEBATE. WASHINGTON, March G.—Not since the day on which Grover Cleveland took the oath of office as President of the United States has the Senate presented such a crowded appearance as it did to-day. It was generally known that Mr. Ingalis would take the floor as soon as the Pension bill came up for del-ate, and in anticipation of his doing so every inch of available space was occupied in the galleries. Even on the floor of the Chamber the room in the rear of the seats was packed. A quorum almost of the House seemed present. No public speaker, certainly within the last ten years, has received the distinction which such an attendance implied. And, to do him justice, Mr. Ingalls did not disappoint his audielee. A master of avective, sathe and irony, his arraignment to-day of the Democratic party, of the President and of Nessrs. Vest and Blackburn was keen, cutting, and every thrust of it went home. To borrow his own exto another matter, it was a succession of "bull's-eyes and the ring of the bell overy time.? ession, applied by him in the course of his speech

There was liberal applause and other signs of ap proval in the gaileries whenever Mr. Ingalis made some of his telling shots, but the presiding officer, Mr. Platt, hardly cared to enforce very rigidly the rules

He said that considerations of decorum and proriety had deterred him from participation in debate in this session of the Senate, his impression being that perhaps order could be more impartially maintained by his abstinence, as presiding officer, from controversies on the floor. He was surprised, therefore, one day last week upon returning to the Chamber to learn that the Senator from Missourt, Vest, had taken occasion when he was not present to aliude to him in uncomplimentary terms in a discussion in which he view the "Park Lantern" Internal Revenue bill, and taken no part; and including not him alone, but and expressed a desire that it be forthwith wedded in his coagulated cynicism the inhabitants of the Disto the tariff bill. The minority tried to prevent triet of Columbia, and all the comrades of the Grand this abrupt and irregular proceeding, as neither bill Army of the Republic, intimating that they were in-

the Senator would plack a few of the plames from the dazzling tail of his imagination and stick them into the wings of his judgment he would fly a boider and more accurate flight. The official reports showed that from the 20th day of March, 1865, to April 9 there were captured of General Loc's army 49,495 men in arms, and on that fatal day for the Confederacy there were taken 27,416 men in addition, making a total, instead of 8,000 men with musicist, 76,011 men. There was but one parallel to this extraordinary inaccuracy, and that was the Senator's officer statement, that out of 2,300,000 Union soldiers more than half had applied for poissions. This statement would have been refuted by an inspection of the latest return of the Commissioner of Pousions.

A PANYGL DEMOCRATIC SILENCE.

A PAINFUL DEMOCRATIC SILENCE. He had never heard from any quarter in the Demo the Senate, any repudiation of sentiments like those avowed by the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Kentucky. Why was it that when an Associate avowed by the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Kentucky. Why was it that when an Associate Justice of the Sopreme Court of the United States, who, by one of the strange capricos of history, now sat in judgment upon those great Constitutional amendments that were adopted against his protest and ettorts—why was it that when he said in the Senato that he would resent as a personal affront any imputation upon the honor or patriotism of Jefferson Davis, when he said that Jefferson Davis would occupy a niche in history by the side of John Hampden and George Washington—why was it that ne Senator on the Democratic side, North or South, arose to repudiate and disavow it? And yet the moment any honorable Senator on the Republican side, or any location of any Northern paper, or any organ of the Grand Army talked about the Union armies, and the obligations of the Nation, they were taunted with waving the ensanguined undergarment—raking up the ashes of sectional strife, appealing to partisan haired and malice. He wanted Democratic Senators who were opposing this bill on the ground that it was an attempt to dispose of the surplus, to understand that the disguise was so exceedingly thin that nobody was deceived by it. The South did not like the Union soldiers. It never did.

He did not blame the Southern Senators for their opposition to pension bills. He often wondered how he would have nected if the relations had been reversed, and if the Federal Government had been overthrown. He believed he should have been a conspirator against the Confederacy to the end of his days. But he should have regarded it as the climax of effontery if, after he had accepted a pardon and had had his disabilities removed, and had taken the oath of allegiance to the successful Southern Confederacy, he had denounced the efforts which those confederates made to the successful Southern Confederacy in he had completed whether the South had actually contributed Scopo.000 instead of gruno-biling and complaining that it had paid so much, it ought

The Senator from Missouri has asked where all this was going to end. "I will tell the Senator," said Mr. Ingalis, "and every Senator on that side of the Champer what we intend to do; it is going to stop when the arrears of pensions are paid; when the limita-tion is removed and every soldier on the rolls is paid from the day of his disability or from the date of the soldier's death; and when every surviving soldier of the Union Army is put upon the rolls for service only. the Union Army is put upon the rolls for service only.

That is when it is going to stop (applause in the galleries), and if you do not like it, make the most of it.

As the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic had been stigmatized in the Senate Chamber as a band of sordid maranders organized for the purpose of plundering the Public Treasury, he road from the journal of the annual sossion of the Grand Army of the nepublic at St. Louis last September, and in the name of that organization he repudlated and dended the assertion of Senator Vest in regard to threats of violence and dishonor against the President of the United States.

violence and dishonor against the President of the United States.

He complained that such an organization should have been stigmatized in the Senaic as a gang of sordid plunderers. They were organized, he said, for charity, and had expended in charity during the year 1888, \$7.253.954. relieving 26.000 persons. It was to supplement this charity that that organization had asked from Congress that this bill should pass. "And we propose, Mr. President," he said in conclusion," to pass it. I hope that it will pass the other House of Congress; and if it does, let the President of the United States veto at his peril." (General applause on the floor and in the galleries.)

A loss to account for the course of the Senator from Kansas in lugging him into the tirade in which he had just indulged. He was sure that he had never referred to the fact of his having been a Confeder had just induiged. He was sure that he had never referred to the fact of his having been a Confederate soldier. That Senator knew that he (Blackburn) represented a constituency which had sent three men into the Union Army for the one man that Kansas sent. In the course of his speech, he reproved Mr. Ingalis for his attack upon the Chief Magistrate, and entered into a defence of General Hancock and General McClellan, and entered upon an examination of the auto-blography of the Senator from Kansas. In conclusion he said: "I do not want to be put in the position of an opponent of pensioning of honest Federal soldiers. I have never opposed pensioning men who have served in the Union army, and who were threapacitated from supporting themselves either by disease or wounds. And I do not know the Confederate who has done so. The Senator tells us that no Democratic constituency in the South has ever ejected a Union soldier to either House of Congress. There is not an aiom of foundation in fact for the statement. The State of Texas sent to Congress, term after term, a distinguished Union soldier in the person of Governor Hancock. The State of Arkansas sent in recent years from a Democratic constituency a Union soldier to represent her in the other House of Congress. "Other instances were given." Party man as I am, I do sincerely trust that I may never find my term of public service prolonged to that day when, without truth at my back, I will turn deliberately to traduce and abuse the dead who, while living were honored by all honorable mon." (Loud applance which the presiding officer again checked).

Concord, N. H., March 6.—The Governor and Council have designated April 12 as Fast Day and

THE PUNERAL OF THOMAS CARROLL. PRESIDENT CLEV\*LAND CONDOLES WITH THE

THE STREET CLEV\*LAND CONDUCTS WITH THE WIDOW—LARGE NUMBERS PREENT.

The funeral of ex-Police Commissioner Thomas Cerroll, of Brooklyn, who died just as he was about to be made Shipping Commissioner of this port, was held yesterday in the Brooklyn Roman Catholic Cathodal

held yesterday in the Brooklyn Roman Catholic Cathodral. The services, consisting of a solemn requiem mass, began at 10 o'clock. Bishop John Loughlin was the celebrant and was assisted by Pathors Woods, Mealia, and Mitchell.

The pall-bearers were Commissioner of Jurors W. A., Furey, ex-Register Hugh McLaughin, George M. Nichels, James J. O'Donnell, president of the Young Men's C. A. B., New-York; Register W. H. Murtha, John P. Aduma, president Democratic General Com John P. Adams, president Democratic General Com-mittee; Thomas Cassin, Hugh A. McTernau, president Emerald Society; R. Frank Downing, president Columida Club; Thomas E. Frarsall, president Constitu-tion Club; Edmund A. Kolmeyer, John Cunningham, Alexander Foreman, Dr. A. J. Rooney, Bernard Mc-Callrey, and Famel J. Lowry.

Among those present at the services were Colone John Y. Culyer, Judges Moore, Eartlett, and Cullen. United States Commissioner Allen, State Senator James F, Pierce, ex Mayors D. D. Whitney, and John Hunter, Commissioners Griffin, Ennis, Bell, and Schliemann, County Treasurer Adams, Police Justices Walsh, and Konna, District Attorneys Ridgway and Wilber, Aldermen Kane, Coifee, and McCarty, Charities Commissioner Wilbain H Ray, County And.tor Daniel Lake, Fostmaster J. C. Hendrix, Corporation Counse, A. F. Jenks, Controller W. L. Llyingston, Superintendent of Public Instruction W. H. Maxwell, George G. Harman, W. E. Osborne, Thomas Cassin, W. A. A. Brown, Demas Strong, George J. Hardy, Thomas F. Kerrigan, J. A. Wernberg, William Barre, Colonel J. N. Pattridge, Patrick Keady, John Delmar, Daniel O'Relly, George W. Anderson, James W. Webb, W. H. Grace, Furnan T. Nutt, and Samuel Guthride.

The burlal was in Holy Cross Cemelory and nearly, 200 carriages were in the procession. The Board of Carroll yesterday.

Prsident Cleveland sent the following dispatch to the Widow James F. Pierce, ex Mayors D. D. Whitney, and John

Carroll yesterday.

President Cleveland sent the following dispatch to the widow

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Thomas Carroll:

While the friends of your husband were recommending him to my favor intelligence reached me of his sudden death. Accept my sincere condicined and sympathy.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Democratic General Comittee and the Kings County Democratic Club held a joint meeting last evening in Jofferson Hall, Brooklyn, to adopt resolutions of regret at the death of Colonel Thomas Carroll. Commissioner Adams presided, and addresses were made by Judge Van Wyck. District-Attorneys Wilber and Ridgway, George Adams presided, and addresses were made by Judge Van Wyck, District-Attorneys Wilber and Ridgway, George V. Brower, Thomas J. Kenna, John A. Quintard, John Maguire and others. The resolutions were offered by Judge Van Wyck. Colonel Carroll had been treasurer of the General Committee for thirteen years.

### COTTON A TRIFLE FIRMER.

THE FAILURES OF MONDAY-RISE AND FALL OF

MR. HARLE, OF ATLANTA.

Many members of the Cotton Exchange went to bed last night in an easier state of mind than they got up in yesterday morning. The general feeling was that the liquidation had been completed, and the market closed firm at ten points higher than the closing prices on Monday.

There was a good deal of criticism of the conduct

of James W. Harte, of Atlanta, Ca., a member of the Exchange, who precipitated the failure of William V. King, J. H. Garrison, and George T. Dickson, on Monday, by his failure of respond to the call for margins upon contracts carried for him. If he had not encouraged his brokers that money was on the way, his contracts could have been sold out, and the brokers could have saved themselves. Mr. King's loss was between \$25,000 and \$10,000. The two other failures were unimportant. Mr. Harle's other brokers in this city were Chapman & Selter, L. Schleffer, Guest & Hill, D. Perkins & Co., Hubbard, Price & Co., Williams.

Hall, D. Perkins & Co., Hubbard, Price & Co., Whitans,
Halse & Co., Henry Hentz & Co., Walter T. Miller &
Co., and Walter & Falman.

The question was raised yesterday whether Mr.
Harle could not be dealt with by the Exchange. Harle could not be dealt with by the Exchange. The by-laws provide that the Supervisory Committee may order him before it, but they have no power to force him to appear. Mr. Harle first became prominent in the cotton world by bis successful speculation in cotton last summer, which netted him more than a half million of dollars. Upon the presumption that the estimate of the cotton crop, about 6,300,000 bales, was correct, Mr. Harle was one of many who looked for a bull market and he bought beavily, not only in May, June, July and Angust contracts, but also of June Jiny and Angust contracts, but also of June intrough Docember and early in January. Since the middle of January the receipts of cotton have increased, showing that the estimate was about a half million bales below the actual crop, and this became so apparent that the market began to drop suddenly a week ago, and June has fallen from \$10.20 a bundred pounds, or about \$2 a bale in a \$10.20 a bundred pounds, or about \$3 a bale in a week. Mr. Harle is said to have contracts among his brokers amounting to 120,000 bales. This would represent a loss of \$450,000, so that if he was worth \$700,000, as was generally supposed by those intimately acquainted with him, he still has enough to pay his creditors.

# BASEBALL MEETINGS OVER.

THE ASSOCIATION ADJOURNS-THREE PRIZES FOR WINNERS TO BE GIVEN THIS SEASON.

The American Association baseball delegates fin-ished their labors at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, yesterday, and many of them started for their homes Avenue Hotel last Friday, and the managers and club-

owners have been kept busy ever since. In arranging the schedule the Brooklyn club gets the best of desirable dates, but the home delegates yesterday all but convinced their brethren that Brooklyn only got its due. Monday night's dinner told severely upon the nerves of some of the club-owners, and it was after I p. m. yesterday before they got to work.

All clubs have to have turnstiles at the grounds this year. The organization also insists upon a record of must pass through the turnstiles. The committee appointed at the meeting at Cincinnati in December see if reduced railroad rates could not be secured special rates from the rallroads this summer. A comunication received from a political faction, the Auti-Monopoly League, created some discussion. As the association is indorsing everything at present, it indorsed the sentiments of the Auti-Monopolists. A committee was appointed to see a committee from

dorsed the sentiments of the Auti-Monopolists. A committee was appointed to soo a committee from the Anti-Monopoly League and swap compliments at some future date. Section 68 puts a penalty of \$50 on any manager or club-owner who gives out the batting order of the club-owner who gives out the batting order of the clubs except to the regular man appointed to get out the score cards.

More taffy was smothered over the cowboy delegates and they were teld to go in and fight the other team. It was also resolved that in future the first, second and third clubs should get prizes. The rule is not imperative that the money shall be given to the players, but it is generally supposed that that is what will be done, at least so says Mr. Byrne. The little Brooklyn club president thinks that it will be so incentive to better work. The resolution in full is as follows: "That at the close of the playing geason the Board of Directors shall sward to the club winning the championship a purse of \$1,000, in addition to the pennant provided, and to each player of said club a handsome badge with his name, position, etc., inserthed thereon. They shall also award and deliver to the club holding second place a purse of \$500, and in like manner a purse of \$500 to the club holding third place. All of said amounts are to be paid out of the Guanatice Fund."

The umpires will be allowed to wear any uniform they please. The staff will have to pay for their own uniforms, and will be expected to keep the suits in good order. The umpires of jected to paying for their clothes, but the clubs say they must.

The Cleveland club signed McGlone yesterday and completed their list of players.

Wong Chin Poo, the Chinese reporter, appeared at terson that he had gained the enmity of his countrymen in Mott-st., by writing up the oplum and gambling dens there. On Monday night, about 10:30, he was "slum-ming" it around the Chinese haunts in Mott st., looking ming" it around the Chinese haunts in Mott-st., looking for an interview with a Chinaman who had been accused of misappropriating \$120, "protection money." He entered No. 18 Mott-st., and in about three seconds he found himself sitting in the middle of the street. He says that a secret society exists there, who assassinate people at a certain figure. "Houncing" is also done by this society, but does not come as high as assassination. Justice Patteron promised to see that Foe would be protected for the future in his rambles through Mott-st.

A PRISONER WHO IS WANTED IN WATERBURY. John A. Burgess, a respectably dressed young man, who said he was a guest at the Grand Union Hotel, was in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, before Justice Murray. Detective Sergeant Rogers, accompanied by petective Dodge, from Waterbury, Conn., said that the prisoner was wanted in that town for abducting Mamie Byrnes, a fifteen-year-old girl. The accused was remanded, to enable the authorities to procure the nece

On Monday Mayor Hewltt received a letter from C. arnard, of East One hundred and twenty-seventh-st., protesting against the remarking of the Union Square Theatre, "to view of the danger to the lives of those ignorantly patronizing it, and to the immediate surroundings." This letter the Mayor sent to the Fire Commissioners, and yesterday the Commissioners directed Superintendent D'Oench of the Building Bureau to make an investigation and re-

is an expression of Milion regarding the "internal world."
It is not too much to say that those who suffer from catarrh
would thus express themselves about that discuss. To ture
and deeps r mark them dairy axistence. However, every
case can be cured by Dr. Sag.'s Catarrh Remedy. Its proprintors have for years made a stanting offer in all the newspapers of \$500 for an incurable case. It speedily subdines
all bad smells is thoroughly cleansing, auticoptic, coulding
and healing in its effects.

THE TRUST INVESTIGATION. REPORT OF THE GENERAL LAWS COM-

BILL TO BE PRESENTED THAT WILL, IF MADE LAW, PREVENT CONSPIRACIES AGAINST COMPE-

TITION IN TRADE. ALBANT, March 6.-The General Laws Committee this afternoon submitted to the Senate the report of its investigation of trusts. Following are extracts:

During the investigation the formation, management and

During the investigation the formation, management and effect of the following combinations, commonly known as trusts, were made the chief subjects of inquiry: Sugar, mil, rubler, cotton seed oil, envelopes, elevator, olicioth, Standard oil, butchers, glass and furniture. However different the influences which gave rise to these combinations may be, the main purpose, management and effect of all upon the public is the same, to wit, the aggregation of capital, its power of controlling the manufacture and output of various necessary commodities, the acquisition or destruction of competitive properties, all leading to the final and conclusive purposes of annihilating competition and enabling the combinations to fix the price at which they would purchase the raw material from the at which they would purchase the raw material from the producer and at which they would sell the relined product to the consumers. In any event the public at each end of the industry—the producer and the consumer—is and is intended to be, in a certain sense, at the mercy of the syn-

THE SUGAR TRUST. The report reviews the history of the organi-

zation of the Sugar Trust and says: The trust exercises absolute control of all the industry and in its discretion takes in new corporations, which sur render their stock at valuations agreed upon and in return receive certificates of stock in the Sugar Refineries Company, for which reception of new corporations the original trust agreement made full provision. It is obvious that in effect this combination, representing 85 per cent of the sugar refining capacity of the Atlantic Coast and all the sugar refineries in the State, can greatly affect and for a time, at least, control the price of the raw material and the refined product, and this without regard to the interests of

The committee says: The main, and in fact, the avoice object of the toget and keep control of the manufacture and sale of cotton seed oil, and to that end it buys up, destroys or assimilates all individual industries of its own kind within its reach. The cotton seed oil trust, while it has many of the very worst features of the trust kind, claims that while its office is located in New-York its revenues are brought hither from distant States where its enterprises are carried on and are here deposited, and that in a measure it contributes to the wealth and prosperity of New-York.

THE MILK MONOPOLY.

The Milk Exchange, Limited, is next considered in the report. Of it the committee says:

It can hardly be called a trust, but its object is to de-stroy competition and it is a monopoly of the worst sort. This corporation was formed with the ostensible design of This corporation was inneal what the middlemen who have it buying and selling milk, but the middlemen who have it in their control wrost it from its original purpose and use it by assuming through its authority to fix the price of milk to oblige the farmer to sell his milk at 2 and 3 cents a quart to them—the members of the Milk Exchange, Limited-and they are left to charge consumers in the city 7 or 8 cents and at times 10 cents a quart at their discretion. This organization should receive the immediate at-tention of the Attorney-General and he should bring an action to declare its charter forfeited.

THE GREAT AND THE ORIGINAL TRUST.

The Standard Oil Trust, the committee says, 1 the original trust, and its success has been the incentive to the fermation of all other trusts or combinations. The report continues:

It is the type of a system which has spread like a dis-It is the type of a system which has spread like a dis-case through the commercial system of the country. The value of the properties of the several corporations known as the Standard Oil Company of Ohio was fixed at the first meeting of the trustees at \$70,000,000, its not carnings for the six years preceding being annually 13,286 per cent on that sum. This amount was afterward increased in ac-cordance with a provision of the trust agreement to \$90,-000,000, and the actual value of the property in the trust control at the present time is not less than \$148,000,000. This sum in the hands of nine men, coergetic, intelligent and agreessive is one of the most active and possibly the

This sum in the hands of time mest active and possibly the most fermidable moneyed power on this continent.

When it is remembered that all this wealth is the growth of twenty years, that this property has more than doubled in value in six years and that with this increase

seek out the means to monty, it not to provent, the man-ural consequences of the device producing it.

It is the claim of the management of this menop-by that its industries furnish employment to 5,000 men, many of them skilled workmen receiving high wages. The pro-moters of the Standard Oil, Sugar and Cotton Seed Off Trusts all argue that their combinations do not necessarily article to the consumer, nor of lowering the price of the raw product to the producer, but that the high price paid raw product to the producer, but that the high price paid to the producer and the low price charged to the consumer depend to a great extent upon the plant controlled by the manufacturer, and upon the capital and the more extended the field of its industrial operations the higher will be the price paid to the producer of the raw material, and the lower the price charged the second of the price paid to the price charged the second of the savings banks of the State on January 1, 1888, amounted to \$505,017,751, an increase it the year of \$22,531,021.

HE WILL NOT SEEK VOTES IN THAT WAY.

MAYOR HEWITT REFUSES TO REVIEW THE ST. PATthe consumer of the refined product.

THEORIES UNSUPPORTED BY FACTS. The committee did not have time for an extended investigation, but is unable to reconcile these plausible theories with existing facts. It says: plausible theories with existing facts. It says:
Unfortunately for these theories facts of recent date do
not support thum. As applied to the sugar trust it appears that the price of sugar has largely advanced since
the trust's formation. Tried by this standard the Standard
Off monopoly has a better case apparently, for
the price of coal or kerosone oil has diminished
steadily since the formation of the trust. But such
diminution in price to the consumer is not due to the
influences of the Standard Oil Company or Trust but is. ever increasing volume of crude oil put upon the market. Certain it is that the Trust has the power to put up the

Certain it is that the Trust has the power to put up the prices, even if it fails to exercise it.

Colossal fortunes hastily accumulated are always abhorrent to the people, and even in the hands of private individuals are often considered a menace to good government. The end, if not the purpose, of every combination is to destroy competition and leave people subject to the rule of a memopoly. The Standard Oil and other trusts have grown by means like these, and yex the people and levy their relentless toll on the pint of milk, the pound of meat, and even on the louf of bread.

The committee inquires how these evils are to be remedied without, by going too far, injuring

We are not unumned of the castly first in point of commercial importance, has always called capital into its borders by wise and equal laws here enacted for its protection. No departure from this rule is necessary. A wise people will always find a remedy consistent with its own prosperity for every a remedy consistent with its own prosperity for every great evil of the State, and in this case capital should be subjected to the rule of which it has always claimed to be the strongest advocate—that no combination or conspiracy should be tolerated in this State which would interfere directly or indirectly with the exercise of the

boidest competition in every industry or calling.

Your committee will at an early day report a bill which will, if it becomes a law, modify, if it does not prevent, the greater evils complained of.

That it is a proper subject for further and more com-

plete investigation, your committee are unanimously of opinion, but whether such further investigation shall be made remains for the Senate to decide. FRANK B. ARNOLD. EUGENE F. O'CONNOR.

HENRY J. COGGESHALL EDWARD C. WALKER. JOHN J. LINSON. EUGENE B. IVES.

GEORGE IL LANGBEIN.
Senator Arnold, chairman of the Committee, was called away last night to the bedside of a member of his family, who was dangerously ill. In deference to him action by the Senate on the report was postponed until Thursday. Some discussion took place, however, over an attempt of Mr. Reilly to inject politics into the committee's work. Senater Raines called for immediate action because of the attempt to reduce the tariff on raw sugar which would, if agreed to, put \$11,600,000 a year more into the pockets of the trusts.

on raw sugar which would, if agreed to, put \$11,-000,000 a year more into the pockets of the trusts. A resolution to print 3,000 extra copies of the committee's report and 1,000 copies of the evi-dence taken was passed and sent to the Assembly

### THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS. TWENTY-IWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS IN-

CREASE IN DEPOSITS IN ONE YEAR.

Albany, March 6.-Willis S. Paine, Superintende

Albany, March 6.—Willis S. Paine, Superintendent of the Siate Banking Department, has presented to the Legislature his annual report relative to the condition and affairs of the Savings Banks, and Trux, Loan, Mortgage, Security, Guarantee and Indomnity Associations, and their condition at the beginning of the present year. The aggregate resources of financial institutions subject to the supervision of the Department, January 1, 1888, was \$088,084,753 14, a net increase during the five years of \$219,938,259 92. One hundred and twenty-five savings banks were in existence in this State, of which seven are inactive and measures toward winding up their affairs have

mactive and measures toward winding up their affairs have been recommended.

The total amount of resources of the savings banks of

SKIN TORTURES That Dely all other Remedies Speedily Cured b

Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin Tortures, Leathsome Sores, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scaly, with Loss of Frate, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by GUTI. CURA, the great Skin Cure, and GUTIGURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifler, externally, and GUTIGURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifler, internally.

### COVERED WITH SORES.

COVERED WITH SOLES.

I have been affloted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called Ecrema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and RESOLVENT internally, for four months, I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement. Mrs. CLARA A. FREDERICK.

Broad Brook, Conn.

### SCALP, FACE, EARS AND NECK.

I was afflicted with Ecrema on the Scalp, Face, Ears and Neck, which the druggist, where I got your remedies, pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He advised me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after five days' use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my cars, neck and the other part of my face cured. face cured. 120 East 4th-st., New-York.

## TETTER FINALLY CURED.

Having used your CUTICURA REMEDIES for eighteen months for Tetter, and finally cured it, I am anxious to get it to sell on commission. I can recommend it beyond any remedica I have ever used for Tetter, Burns, Cuts, etc. In fact, it is the bost medicine I have ever tried for anything.

R. S. HORTON. for anything.
Myrtle, Miss.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; BISOLVENT, &L. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. 12" Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and offy skin pro-vented by CUTIGURA MEDICATED SOAP.

## IT STOPS THE PAIN.

THE COTTON SEED OIL TRUST.

The Cotton Seed Oil Trust is next considered. The committee says:

The main, and in fact, the avowed object of this trust is oget and keep control of the manufacture and sale of cotton subduing plaster, 25 conts.



### Ancion Sales.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Wm. A. Topping, of foreclosure of chattel mortgage, this day at 10 orders and appurtenances of intel revisions and appurtenances of intel revisional appurtenances of intel restaurant, dising and barrooms, known as Taylor's Hotel; also the lease of said premisers.

By order of Attorney for Assignees of the Mortgagees.

485,751, and on January 1, 1887, \$508,286,867; showing a ass, 131, and on January 1, 1837, 8300, 230,007, 8100-ma; net increase for the year of \$22,171,884. On January 1, 1878, the total amount of resources of the savings banks of the State was \$346,726,202, showing a net increase in ten years of \$243,732,549. The savings banks had loans outyears of \$243,732.549. The savings banks had loans out-standing on bonds and unortgages amounting to \$193,764,-194. The total sum of their mortgage loans on January 1, 1987, was \$109,972,875, the increase for the year being \$23,791,819. On January 1, 1878 the aggregate of such loans was \$107,973,299, showing an increase in ten years of \$65,790,895.

On January 1, 1888, the savings banks held securities to which they were applied to increase in the savings.

in which they were entitled to invest amounting at par value to \$279,112.024. The aggregate cost of such securi-ties was \$208,020,822. The market value of the same was estimated at \$333,004,929, being \$35,884,107 in excess of cost, and \$54,792,905 in excess of their par values The deposits held by the savings banks of the State on January 1, 1888, amounted to \$505,017,751, an increase in the year of \$22,531,021.

A delegation consisting of E. L. Carey, John Gnire, James Haggerty, James Mullin and others, called on the Mayor yesterday and asked him to review the parade of the Irish societies on St. Patrick's Day. The Mayor was, as usual, busy when the delegation called, but he looked up as they approached

his desk and greeted them pleasantly. Chairman Carey introduced his colleagues and then said: I have called, Mr. Mayor, to ask you to review the Irish organizations on St. Patrick's Day. The majority of the Irishmen vote the Democratic ticket and your vota came largely from Irishmen, a considerable propertion of whom belong to the societies who will parade on St. Pat-rick's Day.

The political allusion was an unfortunate one, coupled with the nationality of the men whose parade the Mayor was asked to review. The Mayor has here-tofore declared that so long as he is at the head of

tofore declared that so long as he is at the head of the municipal government no foreign flag shall float from the City Hall. When the speaker had ceased, the Mayor said calmly and deliberately:

Now, let us understand each other. I am Mayor of this city, and you nak me to leave my duties to review your parade.

A member of the delegation—But, Mr. Mayor, 5t. Patrick's Day is a holiday.

The Mayor—It is not a legal holiday. You ask me to leave my duties here, as Mayor, and review your parade, and you speak of the vote cast by the Irish and your so-cicties for the Democratic candidates. I may be a candidate for Mayor or for President next fall, (with a smile) and may want all the Democratic votes I can get. The Irish votes cast for any particular candidates in this city would elect him. But for the purpose of getting this vote I will not come down to the level of reviewing any parade because of the nationality of its members, either Irish, German or Italian. I will review no parades except these which I am officially called on as Mayor to review.

The committee for a moment lost its breath at the

The committee for a moment lost its breath at the plain speech of the Mayor. One of the delegation re-

covered sufficiently to say apologotically:

Mr. Mayor we do not ask you to review the Iris

clettes as a Democrat, but as Mayor.

The Mayor (decidedly, but with no evidence of impattence)—Gentlemen, you have my answer, I shall no review your parade on St. Patrick's Day. The delegation then withdrew.

THE BROKEN WINSLOW PACKING COMPANY. Portland, Me., March 6.—Paper of the Winslow Packing Company, which suspended yesterday, to the amount of nearly \$100,000 is understood to be held in National banks of this city. The repeated suits brought against the company by J. Wisslew Jones are said to have been one of the causes leading up to the company's present embarrassment, while the rather noor business of the last year or two brought matters to a climax. The estimated value of the comgany's factories is \$350,000, with a bonded indebtedness of \$100,000.

A SMALL FAILURE IN WALL STREET.

The failure of Walden & Lawrence, of No. 43 New st., was announced at the Stock Exchange yesterday. The liabilities on the floor were so small that the differences will be settled to-day probably, and the

THE WATER FRONT BILL MODIFIED.

THE WATER FRONT BILL MODIFIED.

The Dock Commissioners say that there is no valid ground for the opposition among private property-owners of the bill by which the city proposes to acquire waterfront property. President Stark and Commissioners Matthews and Marshall will appreve the bill, but they are willing, it was said yesterday, to modify any clauss that will make it more acceptable to the property-owners. One modification has been made by Corporation Counsel Beekman by which the property-owners are to receive the full income from their property during the entire period of tub gation.

WANTING TO BE "ONE OF THE FINESI."

George Gardiner, of the Royal Irish Conslabulary at Gawagh, County Derry, Ireland, has written to the Police Beard that he is anxious to become a New York policeman. He described his qualifications at great length and expreased a hope that he might hoar of his appointment at an early day. Mr. Gardiner will be informed that he cannot be a member of the "finest," unless he can live here five years, become a voter, and pass a Civil Service examination before he is thirty years of age.